The Press and Tribune.

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1859. NUMBER 266.

Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The City Council voted yesterday at their special meeting to make a ten years' contract with the old Gas Company for lighting the streets, upon certain terms and conditions set forth in the report of a committee, printed herewith, at length, to which the reader is referred. This action will, we presume, terminate all efforts of the new Company to carry out their original purpose. The great end which they desired is attained—the city and private consumers are secure in the luxury of cheap gas.

GENERAL ADVANCE.

It is a remarkable fact that every article which belongs to the quotations of the Board of Trade advanced in price yesterday. There was a general advance. That's the name of the General under whom the Yankees propose to serve during the European war; and if they do not make more valuable conquests than any other of the belligerents, we shall have no more faith in the boasted *charges* by which our General has heretofore compelled all enemies to surrender.

REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at their meeting in Lockport on Wednesday, made the following reductions on the tolls, per mile, per 1000 lbs., on the articles enumerated below:

Agricultural Implements	from 6 mills to 3 mills
Bacon, raw, in bulk	" 3 " 1½ "
Candles	" 6 " 3 "
Flour	" 4 " 2 "
Beef	" 4 " 2 "
Iron, sheet and rolled iron	" 3 " 1½ "
Leather	" 6 " 3 "
Marble, wrought, and unwrought	" 3 " 1½ "
Nails	" 6 " 3 "
Oil	" 6 " 3 "
Pork	" 4 " 2 "
Spirits, manufactured and raw	" 6 " 3 "
Stone, dressed	" 3 " 1½ "
Wool	" 6 " 3 "
Whiskey	" $10 " 5 "
Lead, Pipe, and	" 6 " 3 "
Sugar	" 6 " 3 "

These reductions take place on the 18th of May.

It is well known that considerable reductions on Lumber and Grain other than Wheat, were demanded by the business interests of the Canal, and that at least one member of the Board of Trustees was decidedly in favor of prompt compliance with the demand; but another policy prevailed. The hope now is that the lowering of the rates on the articles named above, will so much increase the revenues of the work, that there will be no difficulty, when the tolls are again fixed in securing all that is desired.

The resolution adopted in Feby. to move the office of the Collector of Canal Tolls, now in this city, to Bridgeport, was not rescinded, though the question of removal is yet a debatable one. We are sorry to say, however, that the indications now are that the change will be made. The extensive frauds committed by boat captains and shippers during last year, furnish an excuse if not a justification for the action which the majority of the Trustees now propose to take. We are not without hope that some efficient method of detecting frauds and punishing those who perpetrate them may be proposed, the adoption of which will retain the office where it is located.

The Next Foreign Steamers.

The next European steamer due on this side is the Borussia, which sailed from Hamburg for New York, May 1st. Then the Arago, sailed from Havre for New York, May 4th, and the Nova Scotia from Liverpool for Quebec on the same day. The *Vigo* sailed from Queenstown, May 6th, for New York, and the Canada sailed on Saturday last, 7th, from Liverpool, for New York.

Liability of Railroad Companies.

The Mt. Pleasant *Journal* of the 4th says that Judge Springer has decided the case of the B. & M. R. R. Co. against Mt. Pleasant, in favor of the latter. A plank walk was constructed by the city along certain grounds owned by the Railroad Company, and the latter refusing to pay the tax levied for building the walks, the authorities advertised the lots for sale. An injunction obtained by the Company was dissolved by Judge Springer, who decided that real estate owned by Railroad Companies is subject to taxation the same as that of individuals.

☞ The Hon. Geo. G. Wright, of Keosauqua, Iowa, declines a re-nomination as candidate for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and signifies his intention to remove to Des Moines, for the purpose of practising his profession as a lawyer.

Dr. Tyng's Account of Himself.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng preached his annual sermon the other day to St. George's Episcopal Church, New York. He said:

Thirty years had elapsed since he was called from a pastoral charge in the country, eight years of which he had devoted to the pulpit in the District of Columbia, to the cares of a city ministry. In 1829 he was called to the pulpit of St. Paul's Church, in Philadelphia, where he preached for four years and a half; then he was pastor of the Church of the Epiphany in Philadelphia, to his connection with which Church he should always look back with pleasure; and in 1846 the pastor of St. George's Church having died, he was unexpectedly called to this Church. Here he had trouble, and trials and toils, but the storm which at the time their present edifice was built frowned heavily, had cleared away, and he had around him a congregation in whose midst he rejoiced to be, and not one member of which so far as he knew, regarded him with other than feelings of love.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

We regret to find that a rumor is gaining ground to the effect that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is likely to be compelled by failing health and failing mental vigor to retire from public life for awhile. Work, they say, is the cause of this, and this cause is to be derived in that a man cannot hope to be a successful novelist and a successful Minister of State at the same time. Her late speech is said to have brought him in at least £15,000.—*London Leader*, 1859.

Branding Negroes.

The Selma (Alabama) *Sentinel*, in alluding to the punishment of a negro at Claiborne, Miss., by branding, says:

This seems to us a new feature in the punishment of slaves. We were under the impression that such barbarities as the pandering to the lusts of the executioner, together with the branding with red hot irons, were left to the Spanish Inquisition, together with the rack, and they are confident that any attempt to put it in practice in this country would be met with the indignation it deserves.

☞ Rommel No. 110 State street, corner of Washington street, Chamber. Consultation Free. del1-d&w

☞ STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY of Cook, ss.—Cook County, to-wit: The People of the State of Illinois to Perry, Edward S. Wentworth, Daniel S. Wentworth and Nancy Wentworth, Greeting: vs. H. Fanning.

It being reported to me by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, that he has issued a writ of attachment in favor of the said Plaintiff, against the goods, chattels and estate of the said Defendant, returnable to the Superior Court of Cook County, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859, which said writ of attachment has been levied upon the goods of the said Defendant, by the said Clerk, by virtue of which writ of attachment you are hereby commanded to appear before the said Court, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859, and plead to the declaration of the said Plaintiff, which will be filed in the office of the said Clerk of said Court, within the first three days of said term, and in default thereof, to be taken as the Court may hear the said cause, on the first day of said term, and the said Plaintiff is hereby required to cause this writ to be published in the Chicago Press and Tribune, a newspaper printed in said county, once in each week for three successive weeks, the first publication to be at least twenty days before the return day hereof. Witness, Thomas Ford, Clerk of our said Court, and the seal thereof, at Chicago, this 7th day of April, A. D. 1859. THOMAS FORD, Clerk.

E. KIMBALL, Clerk.
By ALFRED S. ETCHESON, Dep. Clerk. ap9-3aw4w

☞ STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, March Term, A. D. 1859. Ordered by the Court that Marcus D. Gilman vs. Robert H. Wilmot et al.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said Robert H. Wilmot et al. defendants, that the plaintiff in the above cause has filed his declaration in the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859, and that the writ issued thereon is returnable to the next term of said Court, which will be held at the Court House in said county, on the first Monday of April next, at which time and place you are required to appear before the said Court and plead to the said plaintiff's declaration, or the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment rendered against you. THOMAS FORD, Clerk.

Dated at Chicago, this 7th day of March, A. D. 1859. ap9-3aw4w

☞ STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, ss.—In the Superior Court of Cook County, to the April Term, A. D. 1859. Ordered by the Court that Marcus D. Gilman vs. Robert H. Wilmot et al.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said Robert H. Wilmot et al. defendants, that the plaintiff in the above cause has filed his declaration in the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859, and that the writ issued thereon is returnable to the next term of said Court, which will be held at the Court House in said county, on the first Monday of April next, at which time and place you are required to appear before the said Court and plead to the said plaintiff's declaration, or the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment rendered against you. THOMAS FORD, Clerk.

Dated at Chicago, this 7th day of March, A. D. 1859. ap9-3aw4w

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the Rates of Advertising in the Daily Press and Tribune, viz:

One square, (1 inch space), one insertion	$1.00
" " one week, " "	3.00
" " two weeks, " "	5.00
" " three weeks, " "	6.00
" " one month, " "	10.00
" " three months, " "	25.00

☞ A Reduction of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.

☞ All Changes charged 25 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
$1.25 per Square, each week, for first month.
$1.00 " " " for each subsequent month.
For one year.

THE CITY.

☞ The police records yesterday were light. No important cases.

☞ The screws are being put to the two-feet row on the corner of Clark and Lake streets.

☞ The official report of the proceedings of the Common Council yesterday, will be found in another column.

☞ McLaughlin, the railroad murderer, will be put on trial before the Superior Court on Monday next.

PERSONAL.—Richard Cobden, has returned from Canada, and is the guest of our fellow citizen, I. H. Burch, Esq.

☞ The city bakers have by agreement raised the price of bread to 6 cents per loaf. All on the account of the war.

☞ The indefatigable Drake is feeding the Tremont House guests to-day on strawberries and green peas from Tennessee.

☞ In the case of the Briedung family arrest, for larceny, the two sons have been indicted for the same, the father and mother having been discharged.

☞ A series of fine showers swept over the city yesterday morning, accompanied by high wind and hail, the latter not to an extent to do damage.

PERSONAL.—Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor and family, and Bishop Upfold of Indiana are amongst the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday.

PERSONAL.—Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor and family, and Bishop Upfold of Indiana are amongst the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday.

☞ An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner James on the body of Margaret Phillips who died suddenly at her residence, No. 131 Fulton street. Verdict, died of the bottle.

☞ Snarleyouw backs out of the charge of musty bread baked at the Mechanical Bakery for Bridewell, and says he was told so. If he believes all he is told he must have a poor opinion of *himself*.

☞ "Great cry and little wool," will apply to the alarm of fire on Wednesday night, caused by the burning a small shed on the corner of Twelfth street and Blue Island Avenue.

☞ State of the weather as taken by J. H. Reed & Co., Apothecaries, 144 Lake street, May 13th:

Barometer.		Thermometer.	
7 A.M.	29.70	7 A.M.	49°
12 M.	29.55	12 M.	69°
7 P.M.	29.55	7 P.M.	62°

☞ The house of James H. Dole, No. 122 Rush street, was entered a short time since through the back parlor window by a burglar, who contented himself with taking a watch chain. The chain was attached to a watch, but the thief probably thinking that the watch would be identified, took the chain and left the latter.

THE WAY TELEGRAPH OPERATORS DO IT.—D. H. Craig, agent of the Associated Press in New York city, is said to have amassed a fortune of upwards of $100,000 in his ten or twelve years residence in the Metropolis. He has acquired this by sending advertisements, as items of news, over the lines, thus having them inserted in the newspapers free of cost.

THE FINE ARTS.—The old adage, "it never rains but it pours," is verified in a most agreeable way in connection with the fine arts. Besides the exhibition on Lake street, Mr. Oldershaw has received from Europe a large collection of the choicest productions of European artists which will remain open to free inspection for a few days, at his store 38 Lasalle street, from which all in want of that essential ornament—some good pictures—can with a well furnished apartment, may be supplied with the choicest specimens.

ARCTIC PANORAMA.—Failing's great Panorama of Dr. Kane's Artic Expedition, which has attracted such general attention throughout this country and England, and now on exhibition at Mechanics' Institute Hall, will remain open for but a limited time longer. Lieut. Hartstein, who accompanied the party, is present, in his search for the remains of the lamented Sir John Franklin, pronounces the Panorama a very accurate daguerreotype of Polar scenes. Parents should all avail themselves of the present opportunity to give themselves and little children a peep into the frigid zone. An Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, an exhibition for families and children.

☞ The plans for the new public school building for the West Division, to be built on the corner of Jackson and Aberdeen streets, were submitted to and accepted by the Common Council yesterday. The edifice will be identical in size and appearance with the Newberry school building, erected last year on the corner of Orchard and Willow streets in the North Division. The architect of both buildings is Geo. P. Randall, Esq. The structures do him and the city high credit, and are justly regarded as model school houses. This latter building will cost about $2,500.

THE ICE QUESTION.—*Editors Press and Tribune*:—As this is the season when our housekeepers are commencing to find ice both a necessity and a luxury, there is this more urgent present reason why any attempt should fail that is intended to palm off ice taken from a sedgy, sluggish river upon the public as "Willow (or any other) SPRING ICE." Why not say *Bus Wood* as most descriptive? The Crystal Lake ice is the only ice offered in this market that is cut from sources where the water in summer is cool and free from all impurities. Summer visitors at Chrystal Lake know this to be the case. A report from the Aux Plaines or the Chicago River in July or August would tell another story. AN ICE TAKER.

CHICAGO GARDENERS' SOCIETY'S MONTHLY FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.—The Chicago Gardeners' Society having been solicited by numerous citizens to hold a series of *free* monthly floral and horticultural exhibitions during the coming summer, have perfected arrangements for holding the first one on the 18th of May next, at the Mechanics' Institute Hall.

The society asks the co-operation and countenance of all florists, citizens, gardeners and nurserymen having flowers, plants, vegetables or fruit that can be exhibited, to send them to our fairs, assuring all that they can rely upon their being entirely safe while entrusted to our care. It is expected that the plants exhibited will be such as will reflect credit upon the Society. The hall is to be furnished with a fountain and specimens of rare birds from the Audubon Club collections, &c.

Rules and Regulations.—The Hall will be open from 7 to 10 A. M., to receive articles. The judges' examination will occupy from 10 to 11 A. M., after which the Hall will be open to the public.

The arrangement of the Hall and plants will be strictly under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements. No contributor will be allowed to remain in the Hall during the examination of the judges.

Any contributors disposing of plants on exhibition are requested to allow them to remain until after the close of the exhibition, at 4 P. M.

A. T. Williams, J. C. Ure, D. Bonnard, L. Bridges, C. Layton, are the Committee of Arrangements.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.—In no country is the freedom of the press so much talked about and more fully enjoyed than in America. The voice of the whole world is heard through its medium with a force of truth which none can gainsay. This mighty engine is ever ready to defend what is good and expose what is wrong. Over the whole country the unanimous approbation of the people's organs has met the use of Daniel's Shoulder Braces, for the mechanical support of the shoulders and expansion of the chest. They have long been known, and it is a wonder that those who are inclined to stoop, or from habitual stooping have become round-shouldered, have not ere this adopted the use of them. Ladies and gents' sizes of the various patterns may be found at BOLLES, SMITH & Co., 134 Lake street.

☞ The Horse Railroad on State street is a great convenience, so also is the establishment of Miss Marsh, where the ladies find Millinery Goods in great variety and beauty at moderate prices. We advise ladies to look at the pretty hats which Miss Marsh is getting up at from $5 to $7 before they pay the prices asked down town for no better goods. Her No. is 268 State street, between Jackson and Van Buren.

☞ Thirty different varieties of Lamps at the great Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street. Kerosene Coal Oil only $1.25 per gallon —with little or no odor. my13-6t

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ The attention of dealers in Coal Oil is called to our "Waterbury Burners." Call at Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street. my13-2t

LUNAR OIL NOT DEAD YET.—The depot, however, is removed to the great Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street. my13-6t

☞ Lodging room to rent, in a genteel, private family, No. 84 West Lake street. References exchanged.

☞ Are you aware that at the Lamp and Oil Emporium you can buy the *very best* Coal Oil in the market (having little or no odor) for $1.25 per gallon. We are sole agents for this section, for an article of Kerosene Coal Oil which *cannot be surpassed*. Call at 126 Clark-st. my7-6.

☞ W. A. Hendrie, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, and Specialties, 107 South Clark street, would most respectfully inform his numerous patrons and the public, that he has removed his store to No. 107 South Clark, opposite the Mechanics Institute, where he will be glad to meet his old friends and as many new ones as see fit to give him a trial. My machinery for manufacturing is all complete. Wheels and pinions cut to order. Jewelry and time pieces made to order. Repairing done promptly. my3-1w

☞ "Our Musical Friend," a weekly publication of sheet Music, containing 12 pages. Price only 10 cents.

☞ "Our Musical Friend" is filled with the best Piano Solos, Duets, Songs, Operatic Arias, Polkas, Mazourkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and every other species of musical composition for voice and piano. The selections are made from the best American and European composers; are printed on full size music paper with all the accuracy and neatness that can be bestowed on music, and will be found adapted to every grade of performer.

☞ We direct your attention to the price of the work. The same quantity of music procured from the regular publishers would cost more than ten times what we charge.

A year's subscription to 'Our Musical Friend,' will insure an accumulation of new and fashionable music which could not be obtained in any other way without an expenditure of at least two hundred dollars. Price 10 cts. weekly.

All back numbers constantly on hand.

McNALLY & Co., Agent, 81 Dearborn St. my12-1w.

WATER YOUR GARDENS.—If you want good rubber hose fitted to your hydrants at a low price, call or send to the Rubber store, 91 Dearborn street, one door north of Lake street.

my7-1m

☞ EXCHANGE.—We will buy drafts, certificates of deposit, and bills on banks of Eastern States and Missouri, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

L. E. ALEXANDER & Co., Bankers,
my7-1w 50 Clark st., bet. Lake and Randolph.

KIDDER'S WRITTEN VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS are universally preferred to engraving. Call and see them at the Tremont House.

ap20-6m-e922

☞ See advertisement of Boudoir Sewing Machines, 126 Lake street. jat-b906

☞ I. M. Singer & Co.'s new and improved Family Sewing Machines; also, Machines for manufacturing all garments of every description, constantly on hand at 140 Lake street, Chicago. A. W. HARRIS, Agent. ap15tm-e907

☞ "Wait for the wagon, and all take a ride;" that is, *all* can ride if the wagon has a Rubber Spring between the elliptical steel springs to sustain and relieve them. Those who have neglected to procure Rubber Springs and have lost more time and paid out more money for repairing broken springs than it would have procured a dozen sets of Rubber Springs, should call at once at the office of the New England Car Spring Co., 120 Clark street. my9-6t

DIED,

At the residence of her father, J. H. Gilbert, Esq., Salem, Washington County, N. Y., on the 1st inst., MARY, wife of T. H. Edson, of this city.

Arrival and Departure of Trains in Chicago.

Michigan Southern.		Michigan Central.	
TRAINS DEPT.	TRAINS ARVE.	TRAINS DEPT.	TRAINS ARVE.
8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	7.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
8.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.10 A.M.
5.00 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	10.30 A.M.
Chicago and Rock Island.			
9.00 A.M.	4.45 P.M.	9.00 A.M.	8.35 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	8.55 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	10.40 P.M.
Chicago and Galena.		*Chicago and Burlington and Quincy.*	
9.00 A.M.	4.45 P.M.	9.00 A.M.	8.35 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	8.55 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	10.40 P.M.
Chicago and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis.			
9.00 A.M.	4.45 P.M.	9.00 A.M.	8.35 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	8.55 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	10.40 P.M.
Union Air-Line.		*Milwaukee.*	
8.00 A.M.	12.00 M.	7.30 A.M.	5.40 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	9.40 A.M.
Fox and Peru.		*Fox River.*	
8.00 A.M.	12.00 M.	8.10 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
4.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Freight Canal.		*Freight Canal.*	
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
		Cincinnati Express.	
		2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

CALLED MEETING.....April 27, 1859.

Present—Aldermen Loomis, Cleaver, Harris, North, Gossage, Wentworth, Ward, Page, Van Horne, Rose, Woods, Alston, Haight, Hoyne, Wright and Long—15.

On motion of Alderman Ward, Ald. Long was called to the chair.

On motion of Alderman Wright the reading of the minutes of the last meeting of the Council was dispensed with.

On motion of Alderman Carpenter the Council proceeded to take into consideration the report of the Committee on Gas and Gas Companies, held on the 31st inst., when it appeared that the following bonds had been executed by the Gas Companies, voters annexed to their respective names for the following described purposes, viz:

George W. Dole, Water Commissioner.....$ 175
A. H. Burtis, Sewerage.....5,000
Philip Conley, " 5,000
Jas. Conley, " 5,000
Edw'd Burling, " 5,000
George W. Dole was ordered to be sworn into the office of Water Commissioner, and Philip Conley to that of Sewerage Agent.

The official bonds of Philip Conley and George W. Dole, Sewerage and Water Commissioners, were then executed, and on motion of Ald. Ward were approved.

Ald. Ward, from the Committee on Claims, following communication from the Board of Education, and moved to grant the request therein contained, which was agreed to:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

The undersigned respectfully show, that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Education, the Board of Trustees invited the proposals for a School lot in the V. 16, and the Committee on Sites and Buildings, viz: Messrs. Hall, Miles, as the most desirable and reasonable, which proposals have been referred to your Committee on Claims.

The said Board of Education has also adopted as the plan for the School building submitted, which proposals were offered by D. P. Randall, Architect.

The Board has also been advertised for and received and approved proposals for building said School House, as follows:

For Mason work, not to exceed	$6,000
" Carpenter " "	3,150
" Plastering " "	1,500
" Galvanized work " "	1,000
" Ventilators " "	875
" Painting " "	1,000
	$13,425

From the foregoing it will be seen that the whole cost of said building will not exceed the sum of $20,425.

Your Committee on Claims would therefore respectfully beg to authorize the Mayor and Comptroller to enter into contract, for and in behalf of the City.

And they also respectfully urge the immediate passage of an order approving the action of the Board of Education in relation thereto, and authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to enter into contract with the Board of School House at once, as the season is already getting advanced, and the building required said work to be completed before the ensuing winter sets in.

Ordered, That the Common Council do now approve the plan for the School building submitted with the communication from the Board of Education.

It is hereby further ordered that the Mayor, Comptroller, and Clerk be, and they are hereby authorized to enter into contract with John G. Miles for the purchase of the lot, and the same is hereby accepted in the proposition of said Miles, which is also submitted with the communication from said Board of Education on satisfactory evidence of title.

And it is also further enacted that the Mayor, Comptroller and City Clerk be, and they are hereby authorized to enter into contract with the persons whose proposals have been approved by said Board of Education for the construction of said School House, provided the whole cost of said School House shall not exceed the sum of $20,425.

On motion the order passed.

Ald. Ward, from the following:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., to whom was referred the petition of Mark Skinner and others, praying for the grant of a right of way for a railroad track from Sangamon street west to the city limits, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report and recommend the following bonds:

Ordered, That the said Mayor and Comptroller be, and they are hereby authorized to issue and sell the bonds of the city to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance passed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, on the first day of March, A. D. 1859, and adopted at the meeting held on the 11th inst., for the purpose of paying for the property taken for the Lake Front Park.

Your Committee would beg leave to state that they are informed that the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, and the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, and they therefore recommend the passage of the following ordinance, viz:

Ordered, That the Mayor and Comptroller be, and they are hereby authorized to issue and sell the bonds of the city to the amount of one hundred

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1859.

ENGLAND'S DANGER.

War has been so long expected that its coming is the occasion of no surprise. But the announcement of an alliance offensive and defensive between Russia and France, has caused a flutter of apprehension and alarm all over the civilized world. Nowhere has it been received with more significant and impressive demonstrations than in England, the well being, if not the sovereignty of which is threatened by the conclusion of what now seems to be a natural and profitable bargain. There it is regarded as a despotic demonstration which endangers the existence of all constitutional governments,—and the sympathies of that noble English people, lately so freely extended to oppressed and divided nationality in Italy, and to Napoleon in his alleged efforts to restore to the Italians some portion of the rights of which they have been robbed, are now seeking other channels; and it is not improbable that within the first three months of the hostilities already commenced, we may see England openly espousing the Austrian and ostensibly the despotic cause.

Those in this country who have an unaffected admiration of the constitutional freedom which Englishmen enjoy, and whose wishes for the Empire to which they belong are not poisoned by the prejudices and hate which war first kindled, and which the Democratic party have kept alive, will hope that her present anticipations will not be realized, and that in this crisis of European affairs she will be spared the struggle for her national life. But they see the danger by which she is threatened at home and abroad, and they tremble lest the despotisms by which she is surrounded, and by which she is intensely hated, should make their league effective for the destruction of her influence in the politics of the world. She has never been in more serious danger than now; and if the purposes of those by whom she is menaced, as they are by and by developed, should point either to her despoilment or subjugation, she has but one weapon with which she can fend off, and that is Revolution. At the head of a movement which would promise Republican or even well ordered constitutional governments to those oppressed peoples who will be launched against her, she could sweep the field of all combatants hostile to herself in ninety days. Let her unfurl in France, Italy, Hungary, or Austria proper, the banner under which Kossuth, Mazzini, and Louis Blanc would willingly rally, on the broad folds of which *Constitutional Liberty* is inscribed, and the war, except for the hunting down and destroying the Napoleons, Bombas and Francis Josephs by whom the nations have been betrayed and trodden under foot, would be at an end, and England, in unison with the new order of things, would be the arbiter of the destinies of the world. It may be thus that the prophecy of Napoleon is to be worked out—"In fifty years, Europe will be all Republican or all Cossack!" With her Aristocracy, a measure so decided would be adopted only by direct compulsion; but even they could not hesitate between it and the certainty of Franco-Russian domination. We, whose only wish is that the war may result in the liberation of the oppressed and the firmer establishment of Liberty and Justice in the affairs of men, would not be unwilling to see England forced to such a conclusion of the desperate fight. She has often enough, with all her nobleness, betrayed the popular cause to make such a struggle and such a termination necessary as a divine compensation for the sins which are justly laid at her door.

THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

With returning prosperity we are glad to see that the friends of this great enterprise are bringing it before the public. We may be deemed enthusiastic and even visionary; but we can scarcely doubt that before the next great commercial revulsion shall sweep over the world a score of years hence, this great work, to the West second only in importance to the Pacific Railway, will be fully completed, and the products of over teeming prairies will crowd it with business and every other avenue to the seaboard to their utmost capacity.

At a meeting of the Canal Company, held on Saturday evening, May 7th, at the Board of Trade Rooms, Toronto, the following gentlemen were elected officers: Thomas Clarkson, Esq., *President*; J. B. Robinson, Esq., M. P. P., *Vice President*; Chas. Robertson, Esq., *Secretary*; The Bank of Upper Canada, *Treasurer*; Kivas Tulley, Esq., *Chief Engineer*; R. B. Mason, Esq., of Dubuque, Iowa, *Consulting Engineer*; Agnus Morrison, Esq., M. P. P., *Solicitor*.

We learn by a letter from Toronto that the Directors have decided to break ground for the work on the 24th of May, the anniversary of the Queen's birth-day. Speeches are to be made, and a large gathering and a good time generally are confidently anticipated.

We notice with great pleasure that the people of Toronto and some other portions of the Provinces, are becoming more interested in this great enterprise. Petitions numerously signed have been presented to Parliament for a grant of 10,000,000 acres of land to aid in its construction. Action has not been had on these petitions; but we can scarcely doubt that the grant will ultimately be made. In our judgment it would be impossible for the Canadian Parliament to do an act which would be more beneficial to Canada, than secure the building of this canal. Why any one there should be even indifferent to its success, has always appeared to us passing strange. Our opinions on this whole subject have been so often stated in these columns, that we do not propose to repeat them in this article. We trust with returning prosperity, Toronto and Montreal, and the cities of the St. Lawrence valley generally will be prepared to take advantage of their unequalled commercial position, to secure for their canals and magnificent river the trade of the West. Build the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, with a capacity to pass vessels and steamers of a thousand tons burthen, and for all time to come the thing is done, beyond a peradventure.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS—THE CROPS.

The prospects of an abundant Winter Wheat crop in all Southern and Central Illinois were never better than at this moment. As low down as Jonesboro the grain is nearly ready for the harvesters; and probably about the 25th inst. to the 1st of June, the cutting will begin. We are told upon good authority that the area sown is unusually large, that the "stand" on the ground is good, that the straw is of the proper length for the largest yield, that the filling of the berry has commenced, and that everything, in fact, is as favorable as could be wished. In the centre of the State, in addition to the usual amount of Winter, a large quantity of Spring Wheat, has been put in, and the breadth of the ground planted to corn is immense. The Spring grain is up and coming forward finely, while about Springfield much of the Corn begins to show itself above the surface. Of course it is too early to predict what will be the fate of the two latter, but if a flattering prospect is cause for encouragement, our farmer friends should not be tormented by fears of a failure. We don't mean to reap our grain before it is ripe, hollow before we are out of the woods, or count our chickens before they are hatched; but we have a firm conviction that Providence intends to grant us a year of abundance—not as a reward for any good that has been done, but as a method of heaping coals of fire on our sinful heads.

Where's Bowlin?

If there are any of the European Powers that are desirous of peace, they do wrong not to invoke the aid of Mr. Commissioner Bowlin, the thrice-illustrious diplomat, who averted a bloody war with the Indians of Paraguay. If peace were the interest of the United States, we should at once memorialize the Government to send him to the Continent without delay. One such hug as he gave Lopez would suffice to squeeze all war like intentions out of any King or emperor now mixed up in this European melee. Where is Commissioner Bowlin?

—The *Empire State*, published at Griffin, Ga., comes out with the name of Alex. H. Stephens for President.

LETTER FROM IOWA.

Prospects Ahead—Railroads—The Railroad Bridge at Rock Island.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DAVENPORT, May 10, 1859.

The phantoms of some future remarkable prosperity, are now flitting before us, as yet indefinable, of doubtful source, and of uncertain species, but the conviction is as strong as truth, that the coming season is to be one of unparalleled prosperity to the agricultural and mechanical interests. Ask any one to tell you why he feels this, and he may not be able to explain the foundations of his faith any more than the humble peasant can explain his religious creed. Some look at the volcanic condition of political Europe, and believe that labor is to be turned from its legitimate engagement to be employed in the work of the battle field, which will result in giving activity to labor on this continent in the increased demand for breadstuffs for a non-producing European soldiery. Others imagine that the certain failure of Pike's Peak gold prospecting will turn a current of armed and desperate adventurers loose upon imbecile Northern Mexico, ending by dragging our country into another war with a people who are continually called upon to give "indemnity for the past and security for the future," until all of their territory worth having is snugly folded under the protecting wing of the American Eagle. Already, this conviction of war has stimulated a great demand for productions to be held at speculative prices, and the best brands of flour of Iowa manufacture are selling at $7, and $8 for Illinois and Michigan best. Farmers are turning over every available inch of soil in the belief of a splendid yield and still more splendid prices. Manufacturers have begun to cast off their languor and prick up the ears of enterprise in view of the anticipated results, and whether prosperity is to come from the battle-fields of Europe or the gold fields of the West and of Mexico, they care not so that it comes.

One thing is as true as the rule of three—*a general war in Europe will send millions of dollars to the United States for investment and security*. The timid capitalists of Europe have little confidence in bonds of broken-down and bankrupt monarchies, so long as the threatened upheavings of the people look so formidable; and, however much England may desire to refrain from an active participation in the wars, few believe that she can remain neutral. In such a convulsion what a magnificent prospect is opened for American commerce and American industry.

Railroad capitalists are already moving in this State, and have taken a lesson of wisdom from past errors. The M. & M. R. R. Co., will push through their main line for Council Bluffs, and leave the building of branch roads for such time as is necessary after the completion of the main trunk. If the road from Muscatine to Washington had been added to the main line beyond Iowa City, the travel to the Kansas Gold Fields would have been through Iowa instead of Missouri. Hence every exertion will be made to push forward the main line this season.

The Davenport and Cedar Valley R. R. will be commenced in June, if the District Court now in session here, shall decide that the county subscription of $275,000 is legal. Of its decision there is no doubt that it will be favorable, as the same questions of legality have been previously adjudicated by the Supreme Court in other cases. The building of this R. R. will open up for our trade and the Chicago trade one of the richest and most thickly settled parts of the State, and the road will be extended North-westwardly from time to time as the country may need it; and with our railroad bridge across the Mississippi there will be an additional inducement for branch roads in the central part of the State, to connect with this and the M. & M. R. R. so as to have the advantage of the bridge as an eastern outlet, provided always, that hydraulic Bissell, in the mean time, has not taken down said bridge for kindling wood to be used in warming the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

I see that the St. Louis *Republican* makes an awful onslaught upon my correspondence. It says that I am libelling Bissell. If it means that I am disposed to censure the work which Bissell has hired himself out to do, I plead guilty, for he is just the man for that work. Ever since his famous Rochester Bridge tumbled down, he has been disposed to tear down all really *good* bridges, if the St. Louis merchants will furnish the needful. It is only now and then that I see a stray *Republican* in this city, and that is an exchange with our Davenport paper; this is the cause of that paper's grief, and it ascribes the cause of its diminished circulation to the Bridge, when in fact it is its *attack upon* the Bridge that has caused the falling off.

I am told that Bissell did not like the way the U. S. Commissioners treated him, in not giving him some intimation of their views of the Bridge. He took their silence as ominous, and left here quite chapfallen.

Capt. Morrison says that if the U. S. Court should decide for the Bridge, a squadron of boats would immediately sail from St. Louis to this place, to destroy the Bridge. In view of this threatened invasion, the Bridge Company has mounted a hollow log on the long pier of the Bridge, loaded with champagne bottles, and wadded down with Bissell affidavits in the Effy Afton suit, and are ready to blow the invaders out of the water! I will write you a full report of the battle when it takes place.

BRUTUS.

The New Route to Pike's Peak.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., May 6, 1859.

The only matter of interest here now is the constant arrival and departure of Pike's Peak emigrants. We have nothing additional from the mines since my last. From the fact that many are anxious to know the best route to the mines, I have requested a perusal of the journal of the Surveyors sent out by Jones and Russell, and from which I copy the following synopsis of the route selected by them out of the two that were traveled in going and returning. The route to Fort Riley from this city, is well known to every one, it being a plain, well beaten government road. After leaving Fort Riley, Mo., C. F. Smith, from whose journal I make the following extract, says:

"From the Fort, cross the Republican Fork at the Government Ferry,—pass through Junction City, and take a due west course, keeping on a high divide between the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers. At a distance of about seventy-five miles from Fort Riley, it strikes the Solomon Fork, and follows the general course of the river to head waters of the North Fork. From thence a course of 20° north of west over to Prairie Dog Creek, which empties into the Republican. From thence on the same course over to Sappa Creek and Beaver Creek, both of which are tributaries to the Republican. After leaving Beaver Creek a due west course is taken, by keeping which the route will strike the Republican near the Junction with the Arikari Fork. Up to this point—a distance of 250 miles from Fort Riley—the road could not be better. Streams well watered and timbered, and are at regular intervals apart. The land is well adapted to farming purposes. From this point, at which we strike the Republican, to the head waters of the same—a distance of about 60 or 70 miles, the route is somewhat sandy, wood is scarce, but its substitute, the cache or vache is abundant. Water is plenty in the river. From the head of the Republican the route bears west and strikes Beaver Creek No. 2, which empties into the South Platte. Crossing Beaver, and keeping the same course it crosses Bijou Creek—from thence over to the Forks of the Kiowa. Both of the latter are tributaries of the South Platte. After crossing the Kiowa the route takes a northwesterly direction and strikes what are called the "Pineries;" passing through these it strikes Cherry Creek, and then down that stream 20 miles to Denver City. From the head of the Republican to Denver City the road is good, and wood and water plenty."

I am not prepared to say that this route is the only route to Denver City, but it is as near as any, and no one need to lose it, for there are stations every 25 miles where information can be had. The express trains have been heard from as far out as 400 miles, everything getting along as well as could be asked for. I have written more than I intended in this letter, but I have described this route for the information and benefit of those who have not yet started. A large company from McLean County are now in the city, and will leave to-day, taking the route I have described. The company is under the command of Saml. Evans, an old ranger who is familiar with the plains.

J. D. L.

The Spirit in Egypt.

MARSHALL, Ill., May 7th, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I thought it might interest you to know what Republicans in the borders of Egypt think upon the subject of a union of the opposition, that so much is said about now-a-days. I think I speak the sentiments of the party here, when I say that we endorse the position of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE upon that question. We oppose any union that requires a sacrifice of principle, or that ignores the slavery question. We glory in the proud position of the Republicans of Illinois. We stood firm when the New York *Tribune* faltered; and we will not come down from our high position for the sake of temporary success. The great battle between the "mud sills" and the slave oligarchy is now fairly begun, and all we ask is a clear field and fair play, and we have no fears of the result. We must bring back the government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and then all will be well.

Yours truly, REPUBLICAN.

The Crops in Ford County.

PROSPECT CITY, May 11, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The weather continues dry and warm, and the farmers are exerting themselves to plant all the corn they possibly can. I have never seen so much ground prepared for corn so early in this country. The spring wheat, barley and oats look well, but would be better of rain, as there has been no rain here to wet the ground half an inch for three weeks. The grass on the prairies is good, and the cattle look well. X.

FLIGHT OF THE DUKE OF TUSCANY.

One of the Results of the War.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The first government overthrown by the present European convulsion is, singularly enough, one of the most liberal. Leopold II, Grand Duke of Tuscany, has, we learn by the latest intelligence, brought by the Adelaide, fled from Florence. No further particulars are given, and though it was to be naturally supposed that the expatriation of the Grand Duke would be one of the necessary results of an Italian revolution, the event has taken place sooner than we had reason to expect. As yet, until we have additional news, it is almost impossible to speculate with propriety upon the causes which led to the premature flight, but it certainly shows the imminence of the great crisis in Italian affairs.

Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, is the second son of the Grand Duke Ferdinand III., and was born at Florence on the third of October, 1797. During his infancy his family suffered political reverses, being driven out of their dominions by the French. Retiring to Germany his father caused the young Leopold to be educated, first at Salzburg, and afterwards at Wurzburg. In 1814, on the fall of Napoleon, Florence was restored to the Grand Duke, and Leopold returned with the family to his native city. In 1817 he married a Saxon princess, and, in 1824, on the death of his father, succeeded to the ducal chair. During the troubles of 1848 he was again expelled, but soon returned to his capital, and on the 22d of June, 1850, a Convention was signed by which ten thousand Austrian troops should occupy Tuscany and support the authority of the sovereign.

Frequent vicissitudes proved to Leopold that direct tyranny would endanger his government, but as a scion of the house of Hapsburgh, and the grandson of a German Emperor, his feelings naturally inclined towards imperial rather than republican traditions. Indeed, whatever might have been his inclinations, the influence of Austria was so decided that he dared not be too liberal. Yet he has certainly done a great deal for the moral and material improvement of Tuscany, than which no Italian country now exhibits greater evidence of prosperity.

It is chiefly to Leopold II. that the Tuscan people owe their splendid roads, their substantial stone bridges, their new railways, and many of their institutions of education. The traveler is at once struck with the contrast between Tuscany and the Papal States, in regard to these international improvements. In the former he rides by easy paths, crosses magnificent stone bridges, such as are never met in this country, passes by cultivated fields and through towns where modern improvements are constantly taking place, and where the monumental buildings of mediæval ages are preserved with pious care. Crossing the boundary into the domains of Pius IX., he finds the roads neglected, the fields untilled, old cathedrals falling to decay, and the streams often impassible from want of proper bridging. In Florence, also, Leopold has been projecting and carrying on improvements that reflect the highest credit on his liberal taste. The great cathedral, perhaps next to St. Peters, the most magnificent of Italy, and which has been for centuries unfinished, he had undertaken to complete. The Church of Santa Croce—that Pantheon of Florence, wherein repose the remains of Michael Angelo, and other great men whose genius has shed such lustre on the name of Italy—had long offended the eye by its imperfect front, and Leopold II. had commenced erecting a facade that was worthy of the edifice. The "Lung 'Arno," the picturesque promenade of Florence, a noble street bordering the east bank of the Arno, has been extended and adorned with new palaces. Indeed, had he been allowed to perfect his plans, Leopold II. would have done for Florence what Napoleon III. has already done for Paris.

As a patron of the Fine Arts, the Grand Duke of Tuscany also deserves mention. By his direction the invaluable art treasures of Florence were freely thrown open to public inspection, including the galleries of his own palace. In religion he has exhibited considerable tolerance, as the Protestant communities of Pisa, Leghorn, and the capital city, will confess; although the persecution, in his dominions, of the Madiai has prejudiced against him many Protestant countries.

In person the Grand Duke is rather prepossessing. He is now sixty-two years of age, but looks much older. His hair is of a light gray color, and he stoops slightly while walking. His countenance betrays certain marks of care and suffering, which are attributed by many of his people to domestic trials, a cherished relative being afflicted with insanity. In manners he is affable and pleasant, and was accustomed to ride out daily in the Cascine, sometimes in a carriage, with the members of his family, and sometimes horseback, his equipage being only distinguished by the respect with which the bystanders gaze upon it; from the more dashing turn-out of my Lord Noodle of England, the wealthy Mr. Smith of the United States, or the lesser lights of the Florentine nobility. In the more retired parts of the Cascine—the beautiful wooded park that lies upon the banks of the Arno, but a short distance from the city—he was often fond of strolling alone, and many strangers at Florence have passed him carelessly by without a thought. Those who recognised him would raise their hats, to which the Grand Duke would respond by a similar salute, there being no further formality or etiquette in this than what would mutually pass between the President and a citizen of the United States.

But with all these excellent qualities, Leopold is not popular in Tuscany. The presence of the Austrian troops constantly irritate the people, who do not think the music they gratuitously afford to the public, on the open space in front of the Ducal Palace and in the Cascine, a sufficient reward for the unwelcome presence of the "Tedeschi." Indeed, the presence of these troops can never be forgotten by the people, for a daily parade takes place in the principal streets. To a stranger it is very interesting to listen to the music of the band, and to see the well-trained file of soldiery passing along in their picturesque costumes—some with helmets adorned with waving plumes, others with the jaunty caps and feather of the Savoyard mountaineers, while their well burnished bayonets cast lightning-like flashes of light upon the frowning walls of the palaces of the Strozzi and Medici. To a stranger this is all delightful—but then strangers do not have to pay for all this glitter and parade.

This, with other causes, has combined to make Leopold II. unpopular. He knew it, and was prepared for any coming political event. He has just returned from a visit to the dying king of Naples, when he heard the rumble of the political earthquake, and timid and nervous as he is, notwithstanding his refined tastes and his benevolence, he fled from Tuscany at the moment when she is in danger.

In this flight Leopold leaves the most beautiful city of Continental Europe, and the most luxurious home that any living monarch has occupied. Windsor Castle is graced with its battlements and towers—the Palace of the Tuileries is rich in treasure and gorgeous with everything wealth can command—the Czar resides in halls where barbaric splendor is toned by modern art—Pius IX. looks from the windows of the Quirinal or the Vatican upon the most classic ground the earth knows—but none of these regal homes can equal in luxurious delight the Pitti Palace of Tuscany. Its massive walls, its peculiar architecture, its domestic conveniences, its refined accessories, its superb position, are all unsurpassed. It contains some of the richest art treasures in the world. In its marble galleries are the peerless Madonna della Segiola of Raphael, the Madonna of Murillo, the richest sunlights of Salvator Rosa and Claude Lorraine, the Venus of Canova, and the cherished souvenirs of many of the greatest artists of Italy. Behind the place stretch the Boboli gardens, with their quaintly-trimmed foliage, their refreshing fountains and their rare statuary, while from the higher terraces the now exiled Duke could enjoy the noblest view the vicinity of Florence affords. In the distance, bounding the horizon, are the white peaks of the Appenines, while near by lies the "fairest city of the earth," Florence, with the Arno winding through it, spanned by bridges that are themselves a feast to the eye. Rising from the clustered houses are the mighty dome of Brunelleschi, and the fairy campanile of Giotto, while beyond is the rich front of Santa Maria Novella, where is enshrined the famed Madonna of old Cimabue. Palaces and churches are scattered at intervals, and as a beautiful back ground there are the wide steps that lead up to the heights of San Miniato, where the dark cypresses stand like sentinels guarding the city below. In front, beyond the mediæval tower of the Palazzo Vecchio, beyond the Cathedral, and beyond the city walls, is the first billow of the rolling Appennines, and on its summit stands Fiesole, and the little tower where Galileo worked out his mighty problems. All this Leopold II. leaves, in his hurried flight, and who can tell whether the complications of European politics will ever allow his family again to occupy that palace and enjoy those scenes?

PIKE'S PEAK EMIGRANTS RETURNING.

Their Destitute Condition.

[Correspondence of the Mo. Republican.]

ATCHISON, May 7, 1859.

The Salt Lake Mail has just arrived, and by the courtesy of Mr. Tracey, the agent of the Hockaday Mail Line, I have just perused a letter from one of their agents at Cottonwood Springs. It gives a doleful and disheartening account of the Pike's Peak emigration. Large numbers of disappointed gold hunters were already wending their way back to the pale of civilization. But this is not the worst feature of the business. They come back as many of them went, without any means of living on the way. Destitute of provisions or means of conveyance, disappointed and utterly disheartened, with broken hopes and blasted fortunes, toil-worn, foot-worn and heart-weary, these wretched adventurers come straggling across the plains, in squads of dozens or scores, begging at the stations for food to eat and a temporary shelter from the driving storms. The well-known generosity of the contractors on this line, will doubtless save many a poor fellow from famishing by famine, but what can they do to supply the wants of a starving multitude.

As yet no acts of violence have been committed, as far as I can learn, but as the numbers of this crowd of starving wanderers increase, what assurance will there be against scenes of rapine and plunder amongst the trains and stations along the route to Pike's Peak?

John Candlebox Calhoun in Nebraska.

[From the Kansas Herald, 7th.]

A meeting was held a few days since at Nebraska City, to consider the policy of annexing the territory south of the Platte River to Kansas. Speeches were made in favor of and against the proposition, which caused much excitement. Gen. Calhoun was very violent in opposition of the movement. He gave the lie to some person, which was resented by blows and returned by Calhoun. Here a general melee ensued, when a German drew a pistol and fired at some one, but missed his aim. Judge Bennett seeing the pistol, rushed forward with a stick, and it is said struck the German, when he fired, wounding Bennett in the groin, which, it is thought will prove fatal. The excitement about this time became so intense that a mob was about to be raised to hang the German. Judge Miller arriving at the place, quelled the excitement. The German was arrested and placed in the lock-up, with five men to guard him. Subsequently the office of O. F. Mason was entered, and his furniture carried for which Gen. McLean and two or three others were arrested on suspicion, and Gen. Calhoun was arrested for disturbing the peace in the meeting.

The Flood—The African Slave Trade at New Orleans.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writes under date of the 5th inst., as follows:

"The great care and watchfulness bestowed upon the levees about this city, have hitherto averted from our streets the floods which must otherwise have swept into them—but the danger is not yet over. There is no possibility, I believe, of the water from the Bonnet Carre crevasse reaching us, and all along the front of the city, the levees are built with a width and solidity that can defy any flood; it might pour over them in cataracts, but it could not affect anything like a breach; at and above Carrollton, however, they are still in a precarious situation in many places, and a caving in at any point where they lie close upon the shore, would immediately create a crevasse which would probably not be stopped.

On Tuesday last Judge Campbell, of the United States District Court, delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, upon the subject of the African slave trade, stating that the Court had received information, but not evidence, that persons engaged in the traffic had been employed in importing African slaves to this District; that they (the slaves) had been purchased, sold, and disposed of here, and that in all probability the Echo was fitted out in this city and dispatched from this port. The Judges thus allude to the fact that the constitutionality of the laws declaring the slave trade piracy have been called in question:

"The acts of Congress declaring the participants of this trade to be pirates, both the members of this Court affirm to be constitutional, and proper to be enforced by the Grand Jury."

The Judge is a bitter anti-fillibuster, and gave Walker a great deal of trouble previous to the departure of his last expedition. He is, however, a very able Judge, and having now got a new hobby, will ride it thoroughly—to very little purpose, though. I have no doubt that slavers occasionally sail from this port, but no Grand Jury can be empannelled sharp enough to prevent them from doing so. Yesterday the Grand Jury were busy at their difficult task of investigation, and had, I understand, a number of negro traders before them. The result will not be made public for several days, but can readily be anticipated.

Church Riots in Quebec.

The Quebec papers give lengthy accounts of disturbances at the election of delegates to represent the congregation of the Cathedral in the synod soon to be convened. The disorder is charged upon the "Lay Association," a body organized for the purpose of exposing the views of the Bishop and clergy in regard to some measures of church government. In St. Peter's Church, after the voting had proceeded for a short time, a man named Simpson was objected to as a voter, when he vowed that he would vote or "shed his last drop of blood." The Rev. Mr. Hamilton was insulted, and the meeting adjourned in confusion, the church party securing the books, etc. In St. Matthew's Chapel the mob was equally violent—slung-shot, steel knuckles, etc., being secretly introduced by the rowdies, who are said to have been employed. The chairman, though a minister, was dragged from his seat by the mob, and pretty rough treatment threatened, but he was fortunately rescued by a few friends. The Mayor is charged with winking at the disturbances, and allowing the police to look on without interference. The *Mercury* says the result of the voting was fifteen majority for the church candidates. The friends of the Lay Association violently assaulted the minister, his friends, and the unpopular candidates, hunted them through the streets, threatening their lives, tore up and completely destroyed the poll books, and wrecked the Chapel to the amount of some forty pounds worth of damage. One of the candidates, a most unoffending gentleman, owes his life, under Providence, to Deputy Chief Reynolds, and some of the police, who risked their own in rescuing him. A mob threatend to pull his house down, and he has been told that if he is ever caught by the miscreants, his life shall be taken. The *Mercury* calls earnestly upon the clergymen so rudely assaulted to take legal proceedings against the assailants, and thus vindicate the cause of social order and religious freedom.

Later from South America.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 10th.]

The United States frigate Sabine arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday evening, after a very rapid run from Montevideo, having left that port on March 24th. She brought home Commissioner Bowlin, and Samuel Ward, Esq., Secretary of Legation. Immediately after the Sabine anchored, Thos. Page, Jr., Secretary to flag officer Shubrick, set out for Washington, bearing important dispatches from the Commodore and the Commissioner, to the Government. The Paraguay expedition is thus ended.

Immediately after the dispersion of the fleet, Lopez recommenced his tyrannical course of rule by the imprisonment of six Paraguayans and one Englishman, supposed to have sympathised with our policy towards him. His extensive and very complete spy system enables him to know every sentiment, almost every thought, of the people he rules over.

It was believed that the President Urquiza would soon force, by war or negotiation, Buenos Ayres to join the Argentine confederation.

Capt. Page, of the Navy, would continue his explorations of the South American rivers. His little steamer Canton enabling him to cross the ledge and shore weeds, by which he was interrupted in his first attempt. He hopes thus to go up the Paraguay and Pilcomayo rivers.

News has been received from Venezuela, dated at Caraco on the 12th, and Puerto Cabello on the 21st ult. The country continued in a very unsettled state, and several severe battles had taken place. It was represented that the patriots will never yield until a confederacy is established similar to that of the United States. Gen. Paez was still an invalid, though gradually recovering.

The general election takes place in August, and Gen. Paez will undoubtedly, it was thought, be chosen President.

Later from Utah.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, April 25, 1859.

Things are still in a very unsettled condition in this Territory. The prompt and decided action of the Federal Judges has alarmed the Mormons to such an extent, that in the southern portion of the Territory, all the dignitaries of the Church have fled. Warrants are out for the various divisions of the hierarchy, viz: Bishops, Presidents of Stakes, Elders, &c., as being implicated in the horrid murders that have been committed within the last four or five years. They have fled to the mountains, or somewhere else, and scouting parties of troops under and accompanied by the Deputy United States Marshals, are out in various directions in pursuit of them.

You may form some idea of the *morals* of this people, and their trickery in passing the late Jury-law, to which I referred in a previous letter, which gives to the County Courts the prerogative of selecting *all* the juries of *all* the Courts in this Territory, when I state that out of the late panel of Grand Jurors, recently assembled at the session of the U. S. District Court in Provo, the United States Marshal now has bench warrants for arresting nine of them for various crimes and felonies, including murder. It is utterly impossible to convey to you, through the medium of a letter the true state of affairs in this Territory, and the deep and damning mysteries that have been developed within the last six weeks, and which are now being developed; and I have no hesitation in saying, that Mormonism, with all its craft and cunning, will itself be astounded, and a *crisis* will come, or a big stampede take place among the rulers of the church from the highest to the lowest official.

Illinois Central Railroad.

The business of the Illinois Central Railroad in April 1859, was:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres Construction Lands sold	1,586.82 for	$23,000 50
Acres Interest Fund Lands sold	40.00 for	400 00
Acres Free Lands sold	713.96 for	12,743 76
Total sales during the month	2,340.76 for	$36,153 26
To which add Town Lot sales		1,429 65
Total of all		$37,582 91
Acres sold since January 1, 1859	12,647.02 for	$178,596 38
Acres sold previously	1,240,141.57 for	15,778,162 42
Total	1,252,788.59	$15,956,758 80
Con'n Bonds canceled in April, 1859	$36,500 00	
Con'n Bonds canceled previously	1,012,000 00	$1,048,500 00
Free Land Bonds canceled, April, 1859	$3,000 00	
Free Lands Bonds canceled previously	129,000 00	132,000 00
Total Bonds canceled to April 31, 1859		$1,180,500 00
Cash receipts April, 1859		$52,199 49
Cash receipts since January 1, 1859		178,334 89
Total cash and Bonds received to April 30, '59		$2,353,182 42

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from passengers	$61,368 89
" " freight	74,773 30
" " mails	6,368 38
" " rent of road	5,333 00
" " other sources	4,457 53
Receipts in month of April, 1859	$152,271 05
" " " April, 1858	179,991 00
Total receipts since January 1, 1859	$574,043 49
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1858	800,370 18

Original Land Grant, 2,595,000 acres; Railway, 706 miles of main track, and 57 miles of sidings; 113 engines; 2,461 cars; funded debt, $18,819,500; share capital, $60 paid on 175,000 shares—$10,500,000.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Traffic	$2,434,878 59	$2,293,964 57	$1,976,578 52
Working expenses	1,444,546 19	1,791,231 14	1,419,954 80
Total	$990,332 40	$502,733 43	$556,623 72

The New York City Banks.

[From the Tribune 10th.]

The Bank statement shows an unexpected increase of loans and a smaller decrease of specie than was generally anticipated. The largest portion of last week's shipment, however, was on Saturday, and does not affect the average. Meanwhile, the receipts from the interior and Philadelphia have been constant, and, in the aggregate, large. The increase in loans appears to have been to a considerable extent among the smaller banks. The enlarged circulation grows mostly out of the demand for the payment of rents on the 1st instant. The falling off in the deposits is caused mainly by the wants of the West. The bank balances of that quarter are being drawn down very closely, and to the same cause may be ascribed a portion of the increased loans. With exchange at Chicago on New York at 2 per cent premium, the banks and bankers at the West are drawing everything available.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the New York Banks for the week ending April 30 and May 7:

	April 30.	May 7.	
Loans	$[illegible],706,705	$120,519,905	Inc. $813,200
Specie	26,329,504	26,086,632	Dec. 243,172
Circulation	8,300,672	8,804,697	Inc. 504,025
Net Deposits	[illegible]	88,572,044	Dec. 890,395

Indicted for Illegal Voting.

At the recent term of the Montgomery Circuit Court, eight persons who voted the Democratic ticket at Litchfield last fall, were indicted by the Grand Jury for illegal voting. Many more are known to be equally guilty, while it is probable that a large majority of the Democratic vote polled on that day was illegal. The most of the Douglas voters of that precinct were railroad men, who had been there but a short time, and who were not known to have been either naturalized or to have been residents of this State the length of time required by the Constitution. This is a partial explanation of the causes to which Douglas may attribute his election.—*State Journal.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Emperor Napoleon III. having been born on the 20th April, 1808, has completed his 51st year.

—Thirteen thousand sailors have deserted the service of Queen Victoria, during the past three years, leaving $150,000 due them.

—Dr. Gessner Harrison, Greek Professor in the University of Virginia, died on Wednesday last. Dr. Harrison had held a professorship in the University for over a quarter of a century.

—Dr. Doy of Kansas, is still in jail at St. Joseph, Mo. He is unable to give the required bonds, as the law provides that the sureties must live in Missouri.

—Rev. Jno. B. Hudson, better known as Father Hudson, a pioneer minister in the Methodist Church, died on the 26th ult., at Leicester, N. Y., at the advanced age of 86.

—The death of M. de Tocqueville, already more than once prematurely announced, is now unhappily a fact only too well established. The celebrated author of *La Democratie en Amerique* died at Cannes, on the 16th ult., at the age of 54 years.

—It is said that the Cuban Government intends to assert its rights to search American steamers touching at Havana, and to take from them Cubans suspected of a design to instigate rebellion. Governments have this right of search of any vessels in their ports, but if it is exercised in the Cuban ports there can hardly fail to be trouble growing out of it.

—The Portsmouth (Ohio) *Tribune* of May 7th, says in regard to the reported removal of Judge Cradlebaugh, of Utah:

Judge Cradlebaugh formerly resided in Circleville; and he is a gentleman in every sense of the word. We do not believe he has acted "injudiciously" when the truth is known.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, writing from Naples says:

Livori, the great violinist, alternates with the opera. Thalberg is recovering from a very dangerous illness. A daughter of Dr. Charles Mackay lately died here of gastric fever. She is said to have been a very accomplished young lady, of 19 years of age. Her parents are almost broken-hearted.

—The Washington *Constitution* of the 10th inst. announces, with commendation, the appointment of John Heart, formerly of the Charleston *Mercury*, as Superintendent of Public Printing.

Pursuit of the Supposed Robber of Adams' Express Co.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

NEW YORK, Saturday Evening.

Nathan Maroney, of Alabama, was arrested in this city last evening, as he was stepping ashore from the Amboy boat from Philadelphia. He was the agent of the Adams Express Co., at Montgomery, Ala., at the time the package of $40,000 was stolen, and also when the $10,000 package was abstracted. He was arrested on the charge of having stolen these amounts, and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance at the June term of the Montgomery Court.

Subsequent movements of Maroney led the police to believe that he was making his way to Europe. He was tracked to this city by a detective, and arrested last night, Mr. Sandford, of the Adams Express Co., confronting him and demanding the $50,000. Maroney was taken before Judge Nelson, and held to bail in the large sum of $50,000, in default of which he was given in custody. His wife was with him at the time of his arrest.

Suspending a Church Member for Attending the Lectures of Beecher, Parker and Others.

The Rome (N. Y.) *Sentinel* acknowledges the receipt of a pamphlet entitled, "Proceedings of the trial of Stephen Brewer, before the Presbyterian Church of Cortland Village, March 14th and 15th, 1859, together with a brief history of the case, and a synopsis of the argument of counsel." The brief history of the case as appears by the pamphlet is this: For three winters past "the Cortlandville Literary Association" have invited distinguished scholars to lecture in the "stone church,"—so called in that village—and some of them lectured Saturday evenings, and stayed over and preached in the same church on the Sabbath. They were Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Horace Greeley, Joshua R. Giddings, William Lloyd Garrison, E. H. Chapin, T. Starr King, A. D. Mayo, George W. Curtiss, and others." Among the others as we learn, were Henry Ward Beecher, Thos. Beecher, and Theodore Parker. Esquire Brewer attended these meetings, and the ministers and elders of the Presbyterian Church to which he belonged labored with him because he did so. Mr. Brewer thought the elders had no authority to restrain him in this matter, but they insisted they had, and because he refused to submit, judgment and conscience of their dictation, they indicted, tried and suspended him for "*Breach of Covenant*."

HOW TO DISPOSE OF A BABY.—During the absence of Mrs. Stephen Gilbert, of East Rockford, from her home on Friday last, a woman entered the house and deposited a female baby carefully wrapped in the bed, and then disappeared. The little stranger seemed to be about ten days old, and in good health. Who it was and where it come from is unknown, and the matter has created a good deal of gossip in the city.—*Rockford (Ill.) News.*

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POPULAR TRADE!

WE HAVE RECEIVED THIS MORNING,

Thursday, May 5th, 1859,

A LARGE LOT OF

SUPERB SILK ROBES, A' DEUX JUPE, AND A' VOLANTS, FROM AUCTION,

Which we will sell at a REDUCTION OF $20 FROM REGULAR PRICES ON EACH ROBE.

ALSO FROM AUCTION

500 RICH BAREGE ROBES, A' VOLANTS, containing twenty yards, For $5, Worth $10.

Also, 30 Pieces Elegant A' BAYADERE LYONS SILKS For 10s., worth $2.

500 Superb French ORGANDY ROBES, A' DEUX JUPE For $5, worth $10.

500 Pieces Elegant Fast Colored PRINTED LAWNS and MUSLINS on fine cloth FOR ONE SHILLING. Usual price Two Shillings.

5,000 Pieces MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, newest styles, FOR TEN CENTS.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Goods for Boys' Wear FOR ONE HALF USUAL PRICES.

Another lot of those yard wide FRENCH CHINTZ PRINTS For 1s., worth 2s.

Finest quality of PRINTED CHALLIS, For 1s., worth 2s.

200 Pieces RICHARDSON'S LINENS, For 2s. 6d., worth 4s.

500 all wool STELLA SHAWLS, For 10s. worth $2.

5,000 Pieces PRINTED MUSLINS, For Six Pence per Yard.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE FOR FIRST CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE, One of the choicest assortments in the United States of RICH DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Laces, Mantles, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Mens' Furnishing Goods, PARASOLS, &c.

Many styles confined exclusively to us, which we will sell for CASH ONLY, At a much less price than inferior goods can be bought for elsewhere in this city. Do not buy goods at any price till you have seen our bargains.

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To make room for an entire NEW STOCK of Goods to be opened in the NEW STORE, NOS. 163 AND 165 LAKE STREET, ON MAY 20th.

Lawns—New Styles! 100 pieces opened this day, April 20th—Only 12½ cents. [ap21]

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE. T. B. CARTER Is offering the best and cheapest stock of SPRING DRY GOODS To be found in the city, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. GREAT Bargains will be offered to the LADIES in all kinds of Spring Dress Goods. Prices low and Terms Cash. 136..........LAKE STREET..........136 [ap29-ly]

KID GLOVES OF ALL COLORS CLEANSED. Our method of Cleansing Kid Gloves is the most perfect ever attained, leaving them FREE FROM STIFFNESS OR UNPLEASANT ODOR, AND AS SOFT AND ELASTIC AS NEW. Expense of Cleansing only fifteen cents per pair. Samples can be seen and Gloves left at 78 Lake street. ap22-3m-d101 A. GRAVES, (Suc. to C. T. Atkinson.)

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TRIMMINGS. No. 78 Lake Street, Chicago. We respectfully ask the attention of the Ladies of Chicago and the Dealers throughout the Northwest, to our new and choice arrivals of Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, SHAWL BORDERS, EMBROIDERIES, Laces and White Goods, Gloves and Gauntlets, HOSIERY, SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, CORSETS, Head Dresses, Parasols and Fans, FANCY HAIR PINS, Alexander's Kids, And an ample stock of BERLIN AND SHETLAND WOOLS, AND THREAD STORE GOODS, Which we are offering for cash At Wholesale and Retail. A. GRAVES, (Late C. T. Atkinson), 78 Lake street, Chicago. Orders receive our special attention.

DR. CUTTER'S IMPROVED Skirt Supporter, Is an Article of Great Utility, which should be WORN BY EVERY FEMALE. This Supporter takes the weight of the skirt upon the Shoulders, the proper place, and relieves the stomach and abdomen of that confinement and downward pressure, which is by the most able Physicians, said to be the greatest cause of so much weakness, and premature death among females. By taking the weight of clothes from off the stomach upon the shoulders, one is enabled better to stand erect, and thereby expand the chest and breath more freely. This, every sensible person knows, is necessary to the full enjoyment of health. There are few ladies who have worn their clothes supported by the waist who have not realized the faint, and often distressing feeling, and also weakness of back consequent thereto. Then why not from others take warning ere it be too late. Manufactured by CUTTER & WALKER, Lowell, Mass. A. GRAVES, (Successor to C. T. Atkinson,) No. 78 Lake Street, Chicago, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of the above goods. ap13 c783 3m

Educational.

JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL.—[illegible] M. B. GLEASON.

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—The next term will commence MONDAY, April 18th, 1859. [illegible], A. M. will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into the school at his residence, 113 Monroe street, and he wishes none to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well for themselves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teachers.

LIND UNIVERSITY.—The next Term of the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of this Institution will commence on the 4th of May, 1859. This School is located at Lake Forest, 28 miles North of Chicago, on the Lake Shore, and is in charge of S. F. MILLER, A. M. A fine Academy building has been completed, containing the necessary rooms for instruction, study and lodging; also, a Boarding House near the Academy, is in process of erection. For terms, and particulars, apply to Rev. A. T. NORTON, Lind's Block, Chicago; or to the Principal, care of Rev. A. T. Norton. S. LIND, H. M. THOMPSON, R. W. PATTERSON, Committee. Chicago, March 21, 1859. mh31-c821-2m

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BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 LAKE STREET. Invite the attention of Housekeepers to their large and complete stock of French China, Of late importation. CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, FINE AND COMMON TABLE CUTLERY, TOILET SETTS, Silver Plated Goods, Comprising Ice Pitchers, Tea Setts—New Styles, Castors, Tea and Dinner Knives, Forks and Spoons, TEA TRAYS, TABLE MATS, Egg Boilers, Knife Baskets, Clocks, Feather Dusters, Chamois Skins, Vases, Girandoles, Lamps and Housekeeping Goods Generally. my2-ly-c323

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SODA WATER.—Our Fountains are now Open for the Season. We keep one Fountain expressly for our Lady customers. We manufacture our own Soda Water and prepare our Syrups from the FURIT AND PURE CREAM, And are determined to excel in Quality and Coldness. J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries and Chemists, Nos. 144 and 146 Lake street. my7-y

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THE LIVER INVIGORATOR, PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, Compounded Entirely from Gums, Is one of the Best PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These GUMS remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, PURIFYING the BLOOD, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure. BILLIOUS ATTACKS are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator. One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring. Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents the Nightmare. Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness. One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera. Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin. One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes the food digest well. One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel Complaints yield almost to the first dose. One dose of two [illegible] Headache. Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic. A few bottles will cure Dropsy, by exciting absorbents. We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who are Using it are giving their Unanimous Testimony in its Favor. Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake st. and FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, 112 Randolph street. ly31-a593-ly

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Have, for their Tonic and other Medical Virtues, become so celebrated and popular, that unprincipled parties here and elsewhere have counterfeited them extensively, and to prevent deception we refer purchasers to the above parties for the genuine article or to the proprietors, Hostetter & Smith, PITTSBURGH, PA. ja27-c87-6m

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"A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma without benefit, found relief from the Troches." REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.
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MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER Worn by Kings or Emperors. What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair. Because it is the ornament God Himself provided for all our race. [illegible] PROF. O. J. WOOD [illegible] J. D. HOES. The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small [illegible] O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. ap23-3m

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W. W. ALLPORT, DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 23 Washington street.

DENTISTS—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING, SURGEON DENTISTS. Office—No. 33 Clark Street, Opposite the Sherman House. mh24-c920-ly

FOR TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces, SUSPENSORIES, SUSPENSORIES, SUSPENSORIES, SUSPENSORIES, SUSPENSORIES, GO TO Bolles, Smith & Co's, 124 - - LAKE STREET, - - 124 ap29

FLOUR SACKS.—The undersigned are now Agents for the [illegible] HAWKINS & [illegible]

Stationery &c.

FOUR SILVER MEDALS AWARDED FOR THE BEST BLANK BOOKS! TO Munson & Bradley, Manufacturers and Dealers in BLANK BOOKS And every description of Stationery, 81 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Two Silver Medals AWARDED TO MUNSON & BRADLEY, FOR THE BEST BLANK BOOKS, BY THE Chicago Mechanics' Institute. NO. 81 LAKE STREET.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED BY THE Illinois State Agricult'l Society FOR THE BEST BLANK BOOKS, TO Munson & Bradley, Stationers' Hall, 81 Lake Street.

A Silver Medal was Awarded AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, TO Munson & Bradley Of Chicago, for the BEST BLANK BOOKS. mh9-c469-ly

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Successors to A. H. Burley & Co. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STATIONERY, AND MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, 122 - - Lake Street, Chicago - - 122. J. M. W. JONES....J. R. PERDUE....J. K. SMALL. mh5-c370

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st., have now on hand the following sizes of print: [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS. 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,500 reams Manilla do. 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. mh19 Cash paid for Rags.

BILLIARDS!!—The subscriber, at No. 25 Randolph street, Chicago, has on hand, and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a large assortment of the best and most fashionable stock of BILLIARD TABLES, CLOTHS, CUES, BALLS, BAGATELLE TABLES, And every article connected with the business. The tables are all furnished with his well-known and approved Patent Chemically Prepared ELASTIC CUSHIONS! A. B. GRIFFITH, No. 25 Randolph-st., Chicago. Old Tables re-cushioned. There are now up Four Tables ready for players at the above address.

TO CITY & COUNTRY TRADE. Parties wanting something in the FLOUR AND MEAL LINE will do well to send orders to Lake Street Mills. [illegible] STEVENS, NORRIS & CO. [illegible]

TOBACCO.—50 Boxes and Cases Tobacco of favorite brands. WM. LITTLE & CO., 141 South Water-st.

Hats, Caps & Straw Goods

NEW GOODS.—Just received at the Millinery Store No. 67 Lake street, under Tremont House, a new lot of Spring and Summer Goods, Ribbons, Bonnets, Flowers, Ruches, &c., for sale cheap for cash only. Dress Making done here, and orders received for Machine Stitching, by Misses E. A. & A. O. NORRIS. EDW. S. L. RICHARDSON, Proprietor. ap21 lmx

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS. J. A. Smith & Co.! 118 LAKE STREET, Have just received the largest and best stock of goods in their line ever opened in this market. COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are respectfully invited to give us a call as we shall offer bargains to PAYING CUSTOMERS. Our retail department contains a full and complete assortment of all the latest styles of MEN AND BOY'S HATS AND CAPS. Our Silk Hats for quality and style are unequaled. J. A. SMITH & CO., No. 118 Lake Street.

HATS! HATS! HATS!—1859. Spring Styles —AT— E. EMERSON'S 85 LAKE STREET, Under Tremont House.

J. & A. HERZOG, Nos. 67 & 155 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods, Would respectfully invite the attention of their old friends and the public in general, to the fact that they are now manufacturing Caps for the Trade, and are able to sell lower than any establishment in the West. They have now on hand, and are receiving, a new and extensive assortment of Hats and Straw Goods; [illegible] Don't forget the number. 67 & 155 LAKE STREET.

Jewelry, &c.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—We have just received a beautiful stock of goods, direct from the manufacturer, consisting of fine Gold and Silver Watches from the most celebrated makers in Europe. Also fine Coral, Lava, Stone Cameo, Pearl, Mosaic Cameo and Jet Pins, Ear-drops and Bracelets. Fine Gold Vest, Fob and Guard Chains, all of the most beautiful patterns, and mounted in Etruscan or plain mountings. To which we invite the attention of all our friends. CARTER & CABERRY, 33 Lake Street, Tremont Corner.

FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE.—We have on hand and are constantly receiving [illegible] CARTER & CABERRY, 33 Lake Street, Tremont Block.

MANUFACTURING TO ORDER.—We are ready to Make to Order anything in the line of SILVER WARE OR JEWELRY. We have shops of our own and Competent Workmen and are prepared to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch. REPAIRING NEATLY DONE. CARTER & CABERRY, 33 Lake st. Corner of Dearborn.

THE GREAT LIVER INVIGORATOR.
DR. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
Prepared Entirely from Gum
Guaiac, Roots and Herbs.
This Medicine is a Sovereign Remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Chronic Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Piles, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Sick Stomach, Heartburn, Colic, Cramps, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, Blues, Low Spirits, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Erysipelas, Humors, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Ringworm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Ulcers, Old Sores, Mercurial Affections, Female Complaints, Dropsy, Gout, Gravel, Kidney Complaints

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

Thursday Evening, May 12.

The exchange market is firmer to-day, and from present appearances no abatement from 2 per cent. can be expected for some time to come. Bankers supply their customers, but are confining themselves pretty closely to legitimate demands upon them.

Gold is steady at 2 per cent. Whatever accumulates is shipped east to make exchange. We notice also that the St. Louis bankers are running the Missouri country banks for coin for the same purpose. As stated some days since, our own banks escape like calls from some defect in the general banking law.

Currency continues very abundant and discounts easy at 10 per cent.

Street rates nominal at 1@1½ per cent. per month, 2 per cent. being an outside figure. Little doing.

COMMERCIAL.

Thursday Evening, May 12, 1859.

The movements of the Produce trade during the past twenty-four hours will be found in the following table:

[illegible]

The following tables show the receipts and shipments by Lake and Canal during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The Wheat market was firmer to-day, especially after the New York news was received, and No. Red advanced 2@2c on yesterday's prices. Spring Wheat was also in better request, and prices were a shade firmer. About 70,000 bu changed hands at $1.63@1.68 for No. 1 Red; $1.38@1.40 for No. 2 Red; $1.20@1.25 for Standard Spring; $1.12@1.11½ for No. 2 Spring; and $1.00 for Rejected—market closing firm. After the receipt of the New York dispatches, there was an active demand for Flour, and sales show a further advance of 25c ℘ bbl. About 2,600 bbls changed hands at $6@6.25 for Spring Extras and $7@$7.75 for Winter Extras. Corn advanced 2@3c, and was quite buoyant. About 25,000 bushels were sold at 85c f. o. b. for Prime River; 81c for Canal afloat, and 77@81c for No. 1 Railroad. Oats were in more active demand, and advanced 1@2c, with sales of about 10,000 bushels at 55c afloat for Canal; 56c for No. 1 in store, and 48@49c for Rejected. Barley advanced 1@2c. Highwines quiet but firm—sales at 29@29½c—an advance of 1@1½c. Mess Pork firmer—with sales of 500 bbls at Milwaukee at $17—an advance of 50c. Seeds inactive. Hides inactive.

Shipping Flour to Minnesota.—Yesterday 1,200 bbls flour was shipped by the Illinois Central Railway to go to St. Paul.

New York.—Receipts, May 10, 7,123 bbls flour; 268 bu wheat; 16,278 bu corn; 21,848 bu oats; no rye or barley.

Boston.—May 10—Receipts, 2,169 bbls flour; 23,400 bu corn; 5,678 bu oats; 1,500 bu rye. Southern yellow corn, $1; white, 95c. Flour firm and tending upwards.

St. Louis, May 10.—Receipts, 3,562 bgs corn; 164 brls flour; 1,265 bgs oats; 2,408 bgs potatoes; 10,480 bu and 4,044 bgs wheat; 391 brls whisky. Wheat quiet and unchanged; corn dull, with sales at 75@87c; oats steady at 59@73c; whisky, 27c; potatoes dull at 65c@$1; mess pork sold at $16; prime lard at 11c.

Cincinnati—May 10.—Receipts, 984 bu wheat; 2,714 bu oats; 1,524 bu barley; 821 bu corn; 949 bbls flour; 598 bbls whisky. The war news had excited the markets. The *Gazette* gives the prices of flour in Liverpool, New York and Cincinnati:

[illegible]

We have also to note a material advance in wheat, with an active demand, closing at $1.50@1.78 for white, embracing fair and prime, and $1.60 for prime red. Corn advanced three cents during the week, closing at 85@86c for mixed and yellow, and 86@88c for white. Barley remains quiet at 55@60c. Oats advanced to 63@65c, and are in good demand. There has been a large demand for Bacon during the week, chiefly from Virginia and Maryland, and an advance of fully ¼ was established. The demand yesterday was quite active, when there were sales of 325 hhds sides, in lots, at 9c; 50 do at 9¼c; 120 hhds shoulders at 7c, and 50 do at 7½c; closing buoyant at 7¼@7½c, with holders asking 7½@7¾c, and in some cases stocks were withdrawn altogether.

Nothing has been done in Mess Pork. City brands are held at $17. There was a reaction in New York to-day, with a slight advance indicating an upward movement, under the war news; but prices are 75c per bbl lower than the asking price here. Lard improved slightly toward the close, with a sale of prime bbl at 11c. The value of the stock of provisions in this market is not far from $3,000,000; and an outlet for this at fair prices, would operate favorably upon the general trade of the city. Whisky advanced to 27c.

Mackerel.—The following is from the Cincinnati *Price Current*:

We are informed by reliable parties in this city that overtures have been made to parties in Boston to furnish No. 3 Mackerel, *branded No. 2*, to parties in this city, at prices, of course, far below those of No. 2, but the offer was, in the case we refer to, promptly declined. It has been announced in the street here, for some time, that Mackerel so branded have been sold quite extensively in this city. If the Massachusetts State Inspector has a deputy who thus lends himself to this base fraud, he should at once have him exposed. We should think it is the duty of our merchants to procure a few packages of the Mackerel thus fraudulently branded, and send them on to Boston, to the Inspector, so that the thing may be brought to light at once.

Baltimore Provision Market—May 10.—Provisions continue active, and the demand for Bacon is good. Sales 120 hhds Shoulders at 7¾c; and 100 do Sides and Shoulders, in lots, at 7¼@7¾c for the latter, and 9½@9¾c for the former; also 100 hhds and tcs bulk Shoulders at 6¾c. No sales of barrel meats. In Lard there were sales of 100 tucs Western at 11¼c, and 200 kegs do at 13c.

Toledo, May 11.—Receipts, 3,270 bu wheat; 958 bbls flour. Shipments, 2,275 bbls flour. Markets firm but inactive.

Milwaukee, May 11.—Receipts, 88 bbls flour; 9,327 bu wheat; 863 bu oats; 654 bu corn; 86 bu barley; 26 bu rye. Shipments, 14,062 bu wheat. The *Sentinel* reports an advance of 10@15c on No. 1 Spring wheat, with sales at $1.30@1.35. Flour advanced 25c. Oats advanced 2c. Highwines, 27½@28c.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

Thursday Evening, May 12.

[illegible]

[illegible] Hungarian Grass [illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

BUTTER—Dull and lower. Good Choice Roll, 14@16c; [illegible]

EGGS—In good supply at 9@9½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50@2.12½ ℘ doz; Turkeys [illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

LUMBER—Sales to-day were:—Cargo of schr Col. Sheperd, from White Lake, mixed at $7.00; cargo of schr Harriet Ross, from Grand River, mixed, at $8.00; cargo of schr Eaton, from Muskegon, choice strips, at $9.50, on the dock; 300,000 shaved shingles (A) at $3.00; 80,000 do do (extra A) at $3.25.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 123 Cattle; [illegible] Hogs. Market firm. Sales at Sherman's yard were:

[illegible]

New York Market.

By Telegraph. New York, May 12, 1859.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph.] Buffalo, May 12—6 p. m.

Flour—Moderately active and 20@37c better. Sales 2,800 bbls at $6.25@6.75 for extra Illinois; 6.75@7.00 for do Wisconsin; 7@7.50 for good to choice extra Western.

Grain—Wheat is fair demand and 4@5c better. [illegible]

Canal Shipments—2,500 bbls flour; 4,500 bush wheat.

Montreal Market.

[By Telegraph.] Montreal, May 12.

Flour—Market active and rather excited. Sales of about 10,000 bbls superfine at $7.25@7.75, and fancy at $7.75@7.90; with an upward tendency.

Wheat—Sales of one cargo good Chicago spring at $1.45.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Weather.—We had a very severe rain storm this morning, with quite a gale from the north, the wind having again shifted directly around. This afternoon it is cloudy, with but little wind and quite thick outside.

Cleared For Chicago.—At Oswego, on the 9th—Prop. Ogdensburgh.

Arrived From Chicago.—At Buffalo, on the 10th—Props Mayflower and Chicago.

At Oswego, on the 9th—Schooner Persian.

List of Vessels Passing Through the Welland Canal.—Furnished to the Board of Lake Underwriters.—The following vessels passed the Port Colborne Lock from 6 o'clock P. M. on the 9th of May till 4 o'clock P. M. on the 10th of May, 1859:

[illegible]

Sale of the "Peerless."—The St. Catherines Constitutional states that the Welland Railway Company have sold the Peerless, and that there will be no boat between Saint Catharines and Toronto this season.

[illegible]

Schooner Ralph Campbell.—We received a letter to-day from A. Anderson, Marine Inspector of Milwaukee, stating that the schooner Ralph Campbell, which went ashore on Hog Island reef a short time ago, and was towed in to Beaver harbor and sunk, had been brought from Beaver harbor to Milwaukee, by the Tug Leviathan, having been enclosed in a canvas jacket. She arrived at Milwaukee on Sunday night in a heavy blow from the Northward, and without any rudder at that. They came very near losing her, but succeeded in bringing her in all right. The Ralph Campbell is but little injured, but her bottom is badly chafed; she will be ready for business in about two weeks. The vessel was insured in the Phoenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, and her cargo, of which some $8,800 worth was saved, in the Buffalo Mutual.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Thursday, May 12.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED......May 12.

[illegible]

CLEARED......May 12.

[illegible]

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' Association.—The Rooms of the Association, in Lind's block, will be open each morning from eight to nine o'clock, as a Lumberman's Exchange [illegible]

ROBERT H. FOSS, President.

ELIPHALET WOOD, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE SUMMER RETREAT.—REYNOLDS HOUSE, Evanston, Ill. [illegible]

G. D. COOK, Proprietor.

CONSUMPTION & CHRONIC DISEASES. DOCTOR E. READING [illegible]

L. & S. DUTTON, Livery and Boarding Stable, [illegible] COUCH PLACE, Rear of the Matteson House, Chicago, Illinois.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business. [illegible] 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, Corner of Wells.

KEROSENE OILS.—Notice— [illegible] KEROSENE OIL CO., No. 30 Beaver street, New York.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS. NO. 63 LA SALLE STREET. [illegible] WRIGHT & McCLURE.

POTATOES ON THE TRACK of the Michigan Central and Southern Michigan, [illegible] J. SNOW, 2 & 10 Dearborn st.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills.

And Dealers in

DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS.

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Beltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Mill Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales AND **MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY**

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the Manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior [illegible]

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

[illegible]

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very Low Figures.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

P. O. address Box 274.

MILL FURNISHINGS

CHICAGO BRANCH OF

JOHN T. NOYE'S

Buffalo Mill Furnishing Establishment.

French Burr Millstones.

EXTRA AND DOUBLE EXTRA HEAVY BOLTING CLOTH.

Noye's Improved centrifugal Feeding.

Flouring and Grist Mills.

[illegible]

LAMPHIER'S SPOKE PLANING MACHINES.

Chinese Sugar-Cane Mills and Horse Powers Grocers Sugar Mills.

NOVA SCOTIA STUCCO PLASTER

JACKSON WATER LIME At Wholesale Prices.

All the above furnishings at prices to suit the times.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates Furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills embracing the latest improvements.

CHICAGO WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE No. 28 Market Street—Lind's Block.

All orders addressed to JOHN T. NOYE, at Chicago or Buffalo, N. Y.

Commission Merchants.

CULVER & TAYLOR, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ALSO AGENTS FOR MICHIGAN HARDWOOD LUMBER MILLS. [illegible]

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, [illegible]

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, WHOLESALE GROCER, 71 South Water Street, 71 CHICAGO, ILL. Agent for the sale of Dupont's Powder.

EDWARD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 233 Lake and 247 South Water Street. [illegible]

ALBERT E. NEELY & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and dealers in Salt, Water-Lime, Quick-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, [illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE Cash Advances on Grain For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission. UNDERWOOD & CO., 152 S. Water street.

J. D. SINCLAIR & CO., SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

BROWN & BARBER, PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING Merchants, and dealers in Malt, Barley and Eastern Hops. No. 16 South Clark st., up stairs, Chicago, Illinois. HIRAM BROWN. FRANCIS E. BARBER.

SAWYER, PARKER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 274 South Water st. 274 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Prompt personal attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Hides, Provisions, Seeds, and Country Produce generally.

GEORGE R. ECKLEY, (Formerly Eckley, Morse & Co.) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT. [illegible] GEORGE R. ECKLEY.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] R. A. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

HIRAM WHEELER, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, Corner Clark and South Water-sts, Wheeler's Building, (Up Stairs,) Chicago, Ill.

R. S. KING, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 7 Central Wharf, Buffalo, N. Y.

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 Beaver Street, New York City. WALLER & CO., No. 17 State Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

FISH & LESTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 14 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

D. KREIGH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner of South Water and Franklin streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

J. J. RICHARDS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New York. UNDERWOOD & CO., Chicago, Agents for the North-West.

LELAND & MIXER, PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS 331 South Water St., Chicago. [illegible]

MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP from Grand River. 15 Barrels of the pure article on hand. J. SNOW, 2 & 10 Dearborn-st.

Transportation.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1859 ------ 1859.

Will, during the present season, run their well-known and popular line of

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,

Regularly between Ogdensburgh and Oswego and the Upper Lakes, connecting at Ogdensburgh with the Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central RAILROAD ROUTE, [illegible]

New Oswego Line of Thirty First-Class Boats, [illegible]

MATHER & CO., Chicago.

COLLINGWOOD LINE

[illegible]

The Northern Railway of Canada, [illegible]

A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents, Foot of Lasalle st., Chicago, Ill.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

1859. 1859.

INCORPORATED 1856.

Capital .... $500,000.

JNO. ALLEN, Jr., President. B. A. ROOT, Secretary. SAM. MORGAN, Vice Pres. E. L. FURSMAN, Treas. [illegible]

John W. Tuttle, Agent, foot of State street, Chicago.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN STATES LINE. ......POAG, DAVIS, & Co.

1859.

STEAM ON THE ERIE CANAL.

[illegible]

People's Line of Propellers

[illegible]

SANFORD & HALL, Chicago, Illinois.

OLD OSWEGO LINE Transportation Company, [illegible] QUICKER and CHEAPER [illegible]

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $900,000.

JOHN L. KIMBERLY, President. FRANKLIN LEE, Vice President. JAMES C. EVANS, Sec'y and Treasurer.

[illegible]

EIGHT STAUNCH PROPELLERS.

[illegible]

CANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL, [illegible]

GREATER DISPATCH AND AT LESS RATES [illegible]

CHAS. E. CHASE, Agent.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. Office—No. 20 Dearborn street. [illegible] J. C. FARGO, Sup't.

SHIPPERS' SPECIAL NOTICE. TO PARTIES SHIPPING FREIGHT FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS. [illegible] W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Freight Agent.

POTATO DEPOT.— George Shoecraft, 278 .. South Water Street, .. 278 Wholesale Dealer in all varieties of POTATOES. [illegible] H. B. MOORE, Agent.

10 TONS FRENCH WIRE [illegible] LAKE, BROWN & CO.

Railroads.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD [illegible]

JOSIAH HUNT, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible]

Pennsylvania Central Railroad [illegible]

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. [illegible]

JOHN B. ANDERSON, Gen'l Superintendent.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS. [illegible]

J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. [illegible]

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD. [illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Agent.

CHICAGO TO PIKE'S PEAK.

PACIFIC RAILROAD, OF MISSOURI.

THROUGH ROUTE VIA ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

Through Tickets [illegible]

Important to Emigrants to the Gold Regions. [illegible]

C. F. PRATT, Agent Pacific Railroad, Office 58 Dearborn street.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—MAIN LINE. [illegible]

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON, & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY FOR ST. LOUIS [illegible]

A. H. MOORE, Gen'l Supt.

Ocean Steamers.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION Company's New York and Galway Line. [illegible]

ADELAIDE.

[illegible]

ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager, JAS. C. FARGO, Office of American Express Co., No. 20 Dearborn Street.

New York, Nov. 15, 1858.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, New York and Chicago. HART, ASTEN & CO., 257 South Water street, Chicago, [illegible] BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [illegible]

WARM AND HOT WEATHER [illegible] THOMAS GEORGE.

STOVES STOVES.—A Great Assortment of GOOD STOVES [illegible] THOMAS GEORGE.

CARPET STRETCHERS.—Now [illegible] 281 LAKE STREET.

OLD TEATRAYS AND TOILET SETS, can be made to look new [illegible] NO. 281 LAKE STREET.

SUGAR CURED HAMS AND SMOKED SHOULDERS. [illegible] G. & J. STEWART

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, In Connection with the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, IS THE Shortest Route to St. Paul, AND THE ONLY ALL R. R. LINE TO LA CROSSE [illegible]

Packet Boats for St. Paul, [illegible]

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent Chicago & Milwaukee R. R.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt. SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. [illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD. Open to Lisbon. [illegible]

J. M. HAM, General Freight Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible]

JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent. W. L. ST. JOHN, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. The Capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the Country.

THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

Fare Always as Low as by Any Other Route.

[illegible]

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

Insurance.

The Republic Mutual Ins. Co., OF N. Y. CITY. Cash Capital and Surplus, $300,000. Marine and Fire. [illegible]

S. C. HIGGINSON, Agent, S. W. Cor. Clark and So. Water-sts.

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., [illegible]

JNO. B. ACKLEY, Agent, No. 4 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000. Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut. PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Norwich, Conn. Paid up Capital, $175,000. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block.

CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE N. W. COR. LAKE and CLARK-Sts. (UP STAIRS.) CAPITAL .... $200,000.

THOMAS CHURCH, Pres't. C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y. JOS. E. BROWN, Surveyor.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY —OF— HARTFORD, CONN., Incorporated 1819 ---- Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus...$1,867,920.08

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

[illegible]

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. S. Water & Clark sts.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY. OSWEGO, NEW YORK. (ESTABLISHED IN 1832.) Capital 150,000.—With Large Surplus. [illegible]

JAMES PLATT, President. JULIUS WHITE, Agent, 148½ South Water street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE New England Fire and Marine Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, On the 9th day of May, 1859.

[illegible]

N. M. WATERMAN, President. GEO. D. JEWETT, Secretary.

Hubbard & Hunt, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, corner South Water and Clark Sts.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois, Jan. 1st, 1859. HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents.

[illegible]

TIMOTHY C. ALLYN, Sec'y.

[illegible]

HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, South Water and Clark streets.

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of Chicago, [illegible]

WAGON LUMBER—200 M feet [illegible] W. PECK.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD. [illegible]

JAMES WINSLOW, Trustee. Dated New York, March 23d, 1859.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD. [illegible]

W. A. BOOTH, J. F. D. LANIER, Trustees. Dated New York, 14th April, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Adamson B. Newkirk, of Chicago, County of Cook, [illegible]

CHAS. H. ATKINS, Chicago, April 20th, 1859.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Philo H. Thompson did, on the first day of October, A. D., 1852, [illegible]

ERASTUS C. GRANT, Assignee of Mortgage. Chicago, April 6, 1859.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made by John Davlin [illegible]

JOHN W. FREDERICK, Mortgagee.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas. [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery Cook County.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, William Wheeler, Trustee [illegible]

WM. WHEELER, Trustee. May 6th, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Adamson B. Newkirk and Lucy M. his wife, [illegible]

GEORGE WATSON, Trustee. Chicago, April 30th, 1859.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the performance of the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage [illegible]

HIRAM A. TUCKER, Mortgagee. Chicago, Feb. 24, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas [illegible]

WILLIAM H. KING, Trustee. Chicago, April 23, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—Circuit Court, of Cook County. [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1859. [illegible]

ROBERT G. SCHREYVER, Guardian of said Mary Ann Schryver.

Corporation Notices.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested [illegible]

G. M. GRAY, S. G. HIGGINSON, ALBERT KEEP, Com'rs. Chicago, May 11th, 1859.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.— [illegible]

REUBEN TAYLOR, M. D. OGDEN, ROBERT SHEPPARD, Com'rs. Chicago, May 7th, 1859.

OFFICE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 4th, 1859. [illegible]

R. CLEVELAND, Supt.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., May 4, 1859. [illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

T. L. MILLER,

INSURANCE AGENT,

Office No. 150 South Water street,

Dole's Building, N. W. Cor. Clark.

Phœnix Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $290,000 00.

Conway Fire Ins. Co., Capital and Surplus, $255,313 00.

Hampden Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $222,761 00.

Montauk Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $191,130 00.

Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $264,381 70.

Manhattan Life Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $700,000 00.

FIRE RISKS taken on Buildings, Merchandise, Grain and all kinds of property.

LIFE RISKS taken for the benefit of Families and Creditors.

MARINE RISKS taken on Hulls and Cargoes AT RATES corresponding with the Liabilities assumed.

LOSSES honorably adjusted and promptly paid at this office.

T. L. MILLER, Agent.

TO BUILDERS, OWNERS AND ROOFERS. [illegible] CORRUGATED ROOFING. [illegible]

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT. [illegible] JOSEPH M. STRONG, 59 Beade street, New York. Agent Vieille Montagne Co., Paris.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS: [illegible]

OFFICE NO. 41 CLARK STREET

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

In consequence of an error which escaped the attention of the proof reader, the proceedings of the Common Council, of Thursday, May 12th, are republished in this morning's paper, on the fourth page.

The Reduction in the Canal Tolls.

In the article published in the Press and Tribune yesterday morning, giving a list of the articles on which the tolls were reduced, [illegible] was accidently omitted—the toll on [illegible] reduced from *three* to *two* mills per [illegible] 1000 lbs.

AMERICAN BREADSTUFFS.

There is a wide diversity of opinion [illegible] the effect of a European war on the [illegible] tion of breadstuffs in that country. [illegible] lieve that the number that will be called [illegible] active service will be so inconsiderable, [illegible] pared with the total population, that the [illegible] cit in production will scarcely be noticed. Others hold that the drain in the way of [illegible] diers, teamsters, camp-followers and oth[illegible] upon the farming population will be [illegible] enough to result in a very large falling [illegible] in production, and that American markets [illegible] be put under contribution to make good [illegible] deficiency. To this latter view the recent [illegible] pid rise in the price of breadstuffs in our [illegible] markets is to be attributed. An impulse [illegible] undoubtedly been given to the specula[illegible] movement by the unusual scarcity of grain [illegible] all the Northwestern States, but its [illegible] cause is to be found in the fact stated ab[illegible] We have already given expression to our [illegible] impressions upon the probable effect of a [illegible] ral European War upon the demand for Am[illegible] can breadstuffs, beef and pork. Elsewhere [illegible] give copious extracts from journals w[illegible] opinions on questions of this character [illegible] justly entitled to weight, expressing a [illegible] what different view of the subject. The [illegible] presented will doubtless prove interesting [illegible] those more particularly identified with [illegible] grain trade either as producers or dealers.

THE FRAUD ON THE TREASURY.

In publishing the facts, as they were de[illegible] oped before the Investigating Committee [illegible] the late fraud on the State, by means of [illegible] re-issued canal checks, we carefully refra[illegible] from expressing an opinion as to the guilt [illegible] innocence of the man to whom public atten[illegible] was directed in connection with the ma[illegible] We gave the facts, and an opportunity [illegible] every man to make up an intelligent opin[illegible] for himself; and with that our duty [illegible] public, at least while the examination was [illegible] gressing, ceased. But if, as now would [illegible] to be the case, the judicial tribunals [illegible] State are to be tampered with, that ex-G[illegible] ernor Matteson may escape even an exami[illegible] tion into his complicity in the affair, it will [illegible] come the duty of the Press to make it[illegible] heard.

The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of S[illegible] gamon County has lately been in session. [illegible] case to which we refer was called to their [illegible] tion by a public letter signed by three of [illegible] highest officials of the State, whose [illegible] would have made it criminal for them to [illegible] neglected to put on foot a legal inquiry [illegible] the facts. The matter was called up by [illegible] action. Witnesses—the same who were [illegible] terrogated by the Investigating Committee [illegible] were examined. All the points now kno[illegible] to the public, and additional fa[illegible] the nature of which we have [illegible] learned, were fully drawn out. The [illegible] was so clear that, by a vote of 16 to 7, the [illegible] ry resolved to indict. But on that day or [illegible] next, there came a motion to reconsider the [illegible] action, and commence the inquiry anew. [illegible] reconsideration was had, but no additional [illegible] dence was presented. Again a bill was fou[illegible] and again a reconsideration was [illegible] to. As yet there were no new wit[illegible] ses called; in fact the names [illegible] none were suggested. But, at this [illegible] sundry members of jury were observed to [illegible] ter in their determination; and when, after [illegible] reconsiderations, the indictment was again [illegible] be approved, it was found that several of [illegible] jurors had not only been willing to reconsi[illegible] their action, but to reverse their opinions; [illegible] to the surprise and astonishment of all [illegible] Capital, this third time, a bill was refu[illegible] The vote stood, for indictment, 10; agai[illegible] indictment 12. We will not give currency [illegible] the rumors which assign these changes [illegible] to political influence or to direct bribery. [illegible] expressing our astonishment that such a [illegible] of backings and fillings can be attribu[illegible] men who claim to be sensible and honest, [illegible] wait for the appearance of the testimony, wh[illegible] is ordered to be published, that we may k[illegible] upon whom to fasten the blame. As the [illegible] now stands it is without parallel in the j[illegible] cial history of the country.

THE MASSACHUSETTS AMENDMENT.

The *Times* repeats about a column of [illegible] twaddle concerning the Massachusetts vote [illegible] the naturalization matter, and calls by [illegible] what the Press and Tribune has to say [illegible] defence of the Republicans, claiming that [illegible] Democrats put forth tremendous efforts to [illegible] feat the odious amendment! We have only [illegible] few words to reply, and these are:

First, The whole number of voters in [illegible] sachusetts is about 150,000.

Second, The Democrats number just ab[illegible] 50,000, all told.

Third, The whole number of votes cast [illegible] and against the amendment does not exceed [illegible] 40,000, *or one-fourth* of the State. The n[illegible] ber of persons who voted *against* it was o[illegible] 17,000, and *for* it 23,000.

Fourth, Had the Democrats turned out [illegible] cast their ballots against the amendment, [illegible] would have been defeated by more that 25,0[illegible]

Fifth, The truth is, that three-fourths of [illegible] Democrats *stayed at home* for the express pur[illegible] pose of letting it pass; and a large majority [illegible] those that did go to the polls, *voted for* [illegible] order to throw the odium of the measure u[illegible] the Republicans.

Sixth—Fully three-fourths of all the vo[illegible] thrown against it were cast by Republic[illegible] No party in Massachusetts was anxious [illegible] have the amendment adopted, save the De[illegible] crats who hoped to make a little mean p[illegible] capital out of it.

The indignation vented by the *Times* is [illegible] a sham. Its editors, in common with [illegible] the Democratic politicians in Chicago, are [illegible] the amendment was adopted, and if they [illegible] lived in Massachusetts, would have voted [illegible] it, just as the editors of the Boston *Post* [illegible] Then they would have pointed their fing[illegible] and laid all the bad smell to the Republi[illegible] who voted against it, just as the *Post* [illegible] does. The whole affair was a compou[illegible] greenness on the one side, and Jesuitis[illegible] the other.

News from the Plains.

[From the St. Joseph Journal, 11th.]

From our friend, Mr. A. T. Fullerton, [illegible] arrived in this city, late Saturday evening [illegible] out near Fort Kearney, we learn that the [illegible] is lined almost the entire distance with trai[illegible] emigrants. For several weeks past, one [illegible] dred teams on an average have crossed the [illegible] Blue per day. There is no suffering on [illegible] route, and provisions and provender are [illegible] cheap, if not cheaper, and more plentiful [illegible] here. All of the hand cart trains have a[illegible] safe to their carts and go "kiting."

The grass is fine out on the Platte, and [illegible] [illegible] as it is for several days past. The Indians [illegible] not at all troublesome, and all the mi[illegible] done is the work of the whites and not the [illegible] None of the emigrants are turning [illegible] but are lured on by cheering accounts, and [illegible] the star of empire, the whole merry [illegible] westward wends its way.